

The Caledonian Mercury.

Edinburgh, Monday, February 3, 1746.

From the London Gazette, Jan. 28.

Oporto, Jan. 15. N. S.

BY Advices from Galicia, the Ships at Ferrol still continued in Readiness to sail; but several of the Officers and Seamen having obtained Leave of Absence, it was believed the Intendant of Marines was assured no sudden Orders would come from Court for their putting to Sea. Two large French Privateers, of 30 Guns each, put into Vigo some Days ago, to shelter themselves from the bad Weather. They had been cruising on the Coasts of this Kingdom for some Time.

Lisbon, Jan. 24. The rest of the Rio de Janeiro Fleet arrived here three Days ago, after a very bad Passage, having been separated from their first setting out, inasmuch that several of the Merchant-men came dropping in one after another. The Man of War, which was the only Convoy they had, has been three Times in the utmost Danger of being lost. The Treasure they bring is considerable; and there is a larger Quantity of Diamonds than has come home for some Years past. A Pilot of a Portuguese Vessel, which arrived in eight Days from the Groyne, declares, that, on the 14th instant, six Spanish Men of War arrived there from the Havanna, with the Treasure, which, by common Report, was about Seven Millions of Dollars registred; he farther declares, that at Ferrol there were four Spanish Men of War ready to sail on some Expedition. The four French Men of War which have lain for some time past at Cadiz, waiting an Opportunity to proceed to the Mediterranean, are at last sailed, but, instead of taking that Course, it is suspected that they are gone to the North.

From Wye's Letter, London, Jan. 28.

'Tis said the Right Hon. Sir William Younge will be appointed Vice Treasurer of Ireland, and succeeded as Secretary at War by William Pitt, Esq; Member of Parliament of Old Sarum in the County of Wilts. Last Saturday the Rt. Hon. Lord Glenorchy, appointed Mr. of the Jewel Office, was rechosen Member of Parliament for the Burrow of Orford in the County of Suffolk. Yesterday the Commons put off Ways and Means, and the Supply to Wednesday; past the Bill for indemnifying the Court of Session in Scotland, for not meeting the 1st Nov. last, and sent it to the Lords, who this Day read it a first time; and the Commons read a first time the Bill for the more easy and speedy Trial of such Persons as shall levy War against his Majesty: Also read a first time that for accepting the Proposal of the Bank of England, for a Loan to the Government of one Million at 4 per cent. We are assured, that only the Rebel Offi-

cers who were taken at Carlisle are coming to Town, and will be here on Thursday next, and the meanest Sort will be transported to the American Colonies.

The Betty Privateer, Capt. Rouse, and the Bonetta, Capt. Porcell, have taken and carried into Jamaica, after an obstinate Engagement, in which they lost a Number of Men, two Spanish Register Ships, of so great a Value that it was thought the common Mens Share would amount to 3 or 400 l. per annum.

There is Advice from Jamaica, that 5 Sloops, with a valuable Cargo on board, who sailed from thence in August last, had been taken by a Spanish Privateer of 36 Guns from the Havanna, the Loss of these Sloops to the Island of Jamaica, amounts to upwards of 100,000 l. Sterling.

This Day Thomas Windham, Esq; Treasurer to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, set out Post for Edinburgh.

This Day the Baggage, &c. belonging to his Royal Highness was put on board a Ship for Scotland.

From the London Prints, Jan. 28.

Frankfort, Jan. 14. O. S. The Hanoverian Troops in the Wetterau began their March from thence on the 12th instant, in order to return into the Electorate, and continued it in six Divisions, that their Passage might be attended with as few Inconveniencies as possible to the Inhabitants of the Countries through which they are to pass.

We learn from Liege, that a very fierce overgrown Wolf, which had been taken by two Boors near Huy, in the Forest of Ardenne, and had been shewn there for a Sight, broke loose on the 12th instant, O. S. and had done a great deal of Mischief, but was killed the next Morning at Neufville, about three Miles from thence.

Extract of a Letter from Charles-Town in South Carolina, dated, Oct. 22.

The Day before Yesterday came in here a Flag of Truce, Daniel Gabriel Commander, from Augustine; she has 8 Masters of Vessels and about 44 Seamen, all taken since the 5th of August. The Captains are as follow, viz. Batten, of a Snow from Boston; Rumley, of a Schooner from Wynyaw; Johnson, of a Snow from Liverpool; Williams, of a Brig from New York; Balitho, of a Schooner, and Hog, of a Sloop from Philadelphia; Dickenson, of a Sloop from Jamaica; and Lyford, in a Schooner, from Port-Royal in this Province.

LONDON, Jan. 28.

There is Advice from Jamaica, that the Blast Snow of War was taken by two Row-Galleys from the Havanna off Black River, after a desperate Engagement of two



Hours, in which a great many were killed on both Sides: That the Spaniards used the Snow's People very barbarously; and that Admiral Davers, with the Fleet, was returned from a Cruise, who immediately sent out two of his Majesty's Ships in quest of the Gallies.

The Men of War which came from Jamaica with the Trade under Convoy were the Stafford and Plymouth of 60 Guns, and the Lyme of 20; and as in the Engagement with the Spaniards they found it difficult to overpower them, and the Spaniards finding it as hard a Task to get the better, they both thought proper to separate, and the Stafford, &c. saw the Trade safe through the Windward Passage, and then returned to their Stations.

They write from New-York of the 2d of December, that the Monday before an Express arrived there from the Commissioners of Indian Affairs at Albany, with some Particulars concerning the Destruction of the Village of Saraghtoga, viz. that about ninety Persons were missing who were either killed, or carried away Prisoners. A New-England Indian, who had been taken Prisoner and escaped, gives Information, that the Enemy had 60 Prisoners with them; and being apprehensive of the English following them, they divided themselves into two Bodies; one of which was sent forward with the Prisoners, while the other staid behind, that in case they were pursued, they might give timely Intelligence to those before to destroy their Prisoners, and make their Escape. It is added, that they were informed that 600 French and Indians were seen passing by Stockbridge towards New-England. Upon these Advices, the General Assembly had made Provisions for some new Fortifications to be erected on their Frontiers, and for substituting a proper Number of Men to be sent thither immediately, and the two Independent Companies of his Majesty's Forces posted in New-York, had received his Excellency's Orders to go to Albany, for which Purpose two Sloops were taken up, and the necessary Stores put on board, and were expected to embark as next Day; and as the Enemy had begun the inhuman Practice of Scalping, the General Assembly had given Orders for a Bill to be brought in, by Way of Retaliation, according to the Law of Nations and of War, for allowing a Bounty of 10 l. for the Scalp of every Male above 16 Years old, and 20 l. for every Prisoner; for every Male Scalp under that Age 5 l. and for a Prisoner 10 l. which Bounty is to extend as well to those taken before the passing of the Bill as after.

According to various Letters from the North, grounded upon particular Informations from Officers in the Army, it appears that in the late Engagement, the Rebels lost many more than the King's Forces; some Letters compute the latter at 500, and the former at 1200, others say in general, that the Rebels lost three to our one, without specifying Numbers; and in some Letters it is asserted, that several of the Rebel Chiefs, particularly Lord Elcho, and Lord George Murray, are among the Number of the Slain. By comparing these Letters, the following Account of the Officers, either killed, or missing, has been collected, viz.

Legonier's Dragoons. Lieut. Col. Whitney, Cornet Monk, and Cornet Crow.

Blakeney's Foot. Captains Todd, Kellet, Dalrymple, and Edmondson; and Lieut. Fairfield.

Sir Robert Monro's Foot. Col. Sir Robert Monro, Lieut. Col. Biggar; Captains Hall, Fitzgerald, and Whitehall; and Mr. Monro, Sir Robert's Brother.

Wolfe's Foot. Captains Dalton, Garing, Hamilton, Landers, and Hale; and Lieut. Kirkfon.

Howard's Foot. Captains Osprey and Hacker.

Cholmondley's Foot. Lieut. Col. Pewel.

Hamilton's Dragoons. Cornet Smith.

The following is a List of Admiral Townshend's Squadron in the West Indies, viz.

Ships.	Captains.	Guns.
Dorset,	Thorne,	80
Princessa,	Lingen,	70
Lenox,	Lawrence,	70
Ipswich,	Maynard,	70
Kingston,	Hughes,	60
Pembroke,	Balchen,	60
Hampshire,	Daniel,	50
Commodore Lee's Division,		
Suffolk,	Pluten,	70
Dreadnought,	Broderick,	70
Severn,	Lisle,	50
Argyle,	Holborne,	50
Woolwich,	Philpot,	50
Lime,	Terril,	20
Otter,	Smith,	20

Hind Sloop and Comet Bomb.

Yesterday came an Account, that the Old Noll Privateer of Liverpool, which had been missing three or four Months, and was apprehended to be lost, was arrived safe at the Madeiras.

We hear that a Spanish Register Ship is taken by one of our Men of War, and carried into Gibraltar.

The Prince Rupert, Dobson, from Saltee, was forced into Gibraltar by bad Weather.

The Welcome, Leith, from Lisbon for Cork, is taken and carried into St. Malo's.

The Young Samuel, Tuke, from Dublin for the Leeward Islands, was taken by a French Privateer from Martinico, and retaken by one of Admiral Townshend's Cruizers, and carried into Antigua.

By the Lisbon Mail which arrived last Sunday, there are Letters of the 25th of January, N. S. which say, that his Majesty's Ship the Lark, Capt. Wickham, with part of the Trade from Newfoundland, arrived there the 25th of December, N. S. And the next Day his Majesty's Ship the Hector, Capt. Cornwall, arrived there with the Remainder.

Some Days before the Packet Boat failed, a Fire broke out in the King's Palace at Lisbon, which had entirely consumed the Queen's Apartment.

On Saturday last came Advice, that the Albany, Bryant, from New York, last from Portsmouth, is taken by a French Privateer Snow of 10 Guns, and carried into Dieppe.—It is said she had on board 10,000 l. in Silver, and Cochineal to the Value of 5000 l. and in the whole was worth 20,000 l.

Whereas the Quakers have supplied the King's Forces with Flannel Waistcoats, and a Subscription is now on Foot to furnish them with woollen Gloves:

That the fair Sex may not be out-stripp'd in Generosity and Compassion for the Champions of our Liberties

and Properties, it is recommended to the Ladies, as a most useful Scheme, to throw off their old Swan-skin Petticoats, and make a Present of them to the Soldiers, to line their Breeches with; such a Donation would effectually preserve his Majesty's Troops from fundamental Colds, and warm and invigorate their Members to such a Degree of Firmness, as to enable them to stand stiffly to the Work they take in hand; it would excite them with an uncommon Ardour and Spirit to erect their Batteries, and knock down all before them; it would encourage them to beat up Quarters, to storm the cover'd Way, and enter the deepest Intrenchments, and face the hottest Discharge of the Enemy's Fire.

As this Scheme cannot fail of meeting with universal Applause, I hope all Ladies, who are willing to promote the Union of the Petticoat and Breeches, and with well to so close a Conjunction, from which the happiest Issue may be expected, will not refuse this small Contribution, which will bring infinite Honour upon our Country, and even, as a late Writer said upon a like Occasion, 'To the Age we live in.'

N. B. All Petticoats, tho' ever so thread-bare, provided they have not above one Hole behind, and one before, will be gratefully accepted.

Bank Stock 126 1 half a 127. India Stock 157 1 4th. South Sea Stock 95.

*The HISTORY of EUROPE,
From the WESTMINSTER JOURNAL.*

But a War, a most bloody War, there is actually on Foot, and almost become general in this Part of the World. Great Britain had more than her Share in it, even before her Bowels were eaten out by an intestine Rebellion; a Rebellion raised upon the Presumption of our home Weakness, and Self-security. We are but a little past the Middle of Winter, and Armies, which had kept the Field till that Middle actually came, are now preparing for fresh Campaigns in other Countries. Italy and Flanders are to be very early Seats of War; and in the latter, it seems, our Assistance is again very much depended on, though we have felt so severely the bad Effects of employing our Strength upon the Continent.

In this Situation, would it not be advisable to settle Accounts with ourselves before we proceed any farther? I have formerly mentioned the Instance of every good Tradesman, who certainly does this once a Year at least. — Let us see then what Business, I mean in the military Way, we have upon our Hands, and what has been our Loss and Gain in the several Branches of it since we began.

The seventh Year is now running on since we engaged in a War with Spain against the Sense of the Ministry. It might have been against the Sense of the People too, in all probability, if they had foreseen how it would be conducted. Our Merchants had suffered greatly in their American Trade, from illegal Captures made by the Spanish Guarda Costas. Application had been made, without Effect, for Redress. They had a natural Right to a free Trade with our own Plantations, and Treaties bore them out in their Claim to a Right of Property in the Logwood Country, whereas they were deemed contraband Traders for only endeavouring to cut and bring off

the Wood.

At the same time we had a profitable Trade with Old Spain, which we had no Mind to lose: But the Question was, 'Whether it would not be better for a short time to suspend this Trade, in order to settle by the Sword the disputed Points (since it could be no otherways done) than to suffer the Encroachments and Violences that were continually committed to increase upon us, till this haughty Nation acquired a Kind of prescriptive Right from our Tameness and Forbearance?' — It was answered in the Affirmative by the People, and the Ministers were obliged to submit.

Nobody among us imagined, that a War with Spain could be of any long Duration. We had nothing to do, in our own Opinion, but to chastise them a little, in order to bring them to Reason: And the effectual Way to do this was to intercept their Trade from Mexico and Peru, and possess or destroy some of their principal American Ports. The Spaniards, we have Reason to believe, were themselves of the same Opinion, unless they had a better Understanding with the Great Man in Power than was generally suspected. They knew, we knew, all the World knew, that stopping the Course of their Remittances from America, must very soon reduce the Spaniards to our own Conditions, the Conditions of making with us a more advantageous and explicit Treaty of Commerce. This was all the People wanted, and this they had a Right to expect. — But Somebody thought otherwise: It was the Merchants War, and those Sturdy Beggars should have enough of it.

Mr. Vernon, plain honest Gentleman, though in Employment, was so weak as to think with the Bulk of the People. He had it immediately in his Head to get Possession of Porto Bello, Carthagena, Vera Cruz, and a few other Places, that were the common annual Marts of all that immense Wealth which was afterwards circulated by Spain about Europe. He had before publicly said, that the first of these Places he would venture to take with *six Ships only*; and accordingly, with no more than that Number, he paid it an unmannerly Visit, before the Spaniards there could have Intelligence of an actual Rupture. The Event our annual Rejoicings have rendered memorable.

At Carthagena the Nation had not the like Success, whether through Sickness or Dissention, bad Weather or bad Conduct, is a Point that was never perfectly determined: But the Fleet, every body allows, did the Part assigned it, to the great Credit of the Admiral, and the Officers and Sailors in general: They demolished all the Forts, laid the Harbour open, and contributed whatever was in their Power for effectuating the Rest.

Had the War been carried on in this Manner by two or three Fleets, with each a sufficient Number of Land Forces on board, no Body doubts that a Peace with Spain had been procured before 1742; that all the Advantages for which our Envoys and Commissioners had so long contested, would have been made sacred to us by a solemn Treaty: But it was thought proper to slacken our Hands, and let the War live while our Merchants starved!

Methtinks I hear somebody ask, 'What does the Man mean? The War with Spain! Why it has not been

' mentioned for at least these two Years. What Effects
' have we seen of it, except when one of our Privateers
' has now and then picked up a straggling Ship? Our
' Men of War, indeed, have stopped here and there one
' of the Spanish Transports in their Way to Italy: But
' of that I take the less Notice, because we are Auxilia-
' ries to the Queen of Hungary and the King of Sardinia,
' whose Cause seems to be here chiefly fought; and it is
' well known we were always good Auxiliaries, let
' what will become of our own Affairs.'

[To be continued.]

EDINBURGH, February 3.

Several Volunteers and others made Prisoners in the late Action near Falkirk, have made their Escape and come to this City.

On Friday last the Regiments of Hamilton's and Ligonier's Dragoons arrived in this City, and have been since employed in patrolling and guarding the Avenues leading to this Place from the Westward, and to apprehend Deserters from the Rebel Army, and all suspected Persons.

That Evening likewise came to this Place from Newcastle, a fresh Supply of about 120 Horses for the Service of the Army.

And on Saturday Evening Blith's Regiment arrived in this Town from Dumbar, having been supplied with Horses from the Country in order to expedite their March.

We acquainted our Readers in our last, that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland marched from this City with the Army under his Command early on Friday Morning, and that Day arrived with the Forces at Linlithgow, where his Royal Highness lay that Night, and next Morning proceeded with the same to Falkirk. The Quickness of this Motion, it seems, so much surprised the Rebels, that they immediately gathered together their Army, and fled over the Forth at the Ford called the Frew; their Magazine at St. Ninians, whether by Accident or Design, is blown up; and on Saturday Part of his Royal Highness's Army took Possession of the Town of Stirling, and on Sunday his Royal Highness entered that City, and was saluted by the great Guns from the Castle, which he had so seasonably relieved.

On Saturday, by some unlucky Accident, the fine Palace of Linlithgow was burnt to the Ground; and we hear the Magistrates of Linlithgow have examined several Witnesses, in order to get Knowledge of the true Cause how that Misfortune happened.

This Morning died, of a tedious Indisposition, the Rev. Mr. David Hutchison Minister of the Gospel at Dalkeith.

Leith, Feb. 3. Last Week was shipped off here a vast Quantity of Hay for Stirling for the Use of the Army; and Yesterday the Elizabeth and Mary of Borrowstounness, Main, was loaded here with Logs for repairing of the Bridge there. The Gloucester, Bridgewater, Winchelsea Men of War, with the Saltash, Hound and Shirk Sloops, are all sailed for the Northward, in order,

as is supposed, to prevent the Highlanders making their Escape.

☾ This Day, the 24th Day of the Moon, it is high Water at Leith, Forenoon, at 9 o'clock, 6 M. Afternoon, at 9, 30 M. Tuesday, Forenoon, at 9, 54 M. Afternoon, at 10, 18 M. Wednesday, Forenoon, at 10, 42 M. Afternoon, at 11, 6 M.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

This Day is published,

TWO SERMONS, viz.

I. *A faithful Portrait of Popery:* By which it is seen to be the Reverse of Christianity; as it is the Destruction of Morality, Piety, and Civil Liberty. A Sermon preached at St. James's Church, Westminster.

II. *An earnest Exhortation to a Manly Defence of our happy Constitution in Church and State.* Occasioned by the present Unnatural Rebellion. Preached in Mr. Allen's Chapel at Prior-Park near Bath, and published at his Request.

By WILLIAM WARBURTON, M. A. Chaplain to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Sold by G. Crawford Bookseller in the Parliament clofe, Price Sixpence.

† WILLIAM MILLER, near the Abbey at Edinburgh, has lately brought from the properest Places abroad, great Varieties of the best, new and fresh Garden Seeds, sundry Kinds of Grass and Tree Seeds, (particularly Beech mast extraordinary good, at 8 Pence per Pound) with Flower Seeds and Gardeners Tools, together with a choice Collection of fine Fruit-trees and others, to be sold by him as usually.

N. B. He having Conveniencies, has tried most Sorts of his Garden Seeds since they came home, sees they grow extraordinary well, and are all as cheap as they have been in this Country these many Years past.

† That upon Friday the 17th of January last, strayed or stolen out of a Stable in Falkirk, a dark Brown-coloured HORSE, about 14 Hands high, five Years old, light coloured about the Hips, his two Hind-feet white from the Pastern, and a white Patch in his Face, worth about 8 l. Sterling. Whoever has the said Horse, or can give any Information of him to John Grant junior Writer at Durie's Office in Edinburgh, Andrew Stevenson Writer in Edinburgh, Robert Stevenson Maltman in Glasgow, or James Livingston Writer in Falkirk so as he may be recovered by the Owner, shall be sufficiently rewarded.

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